



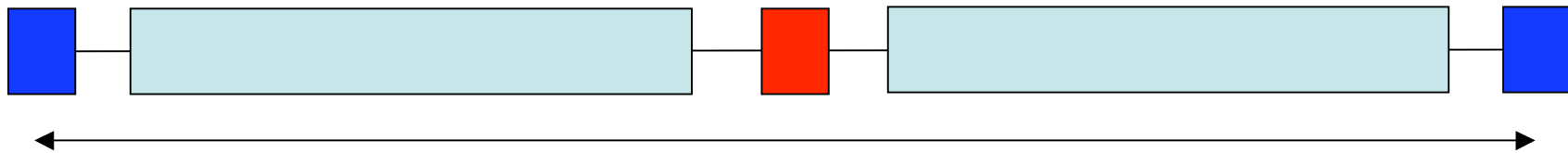
# Content

- Reminder: what is IBS suppression lattice?
- Where we are?
- Potential gains from IBS suppression lattice
- What are next steps?
- Conclusions

# Transverse IBS in RHIC

The main contribution to the transverse IBS in RHIC come from the arcs, most of which comprised of FODO cells

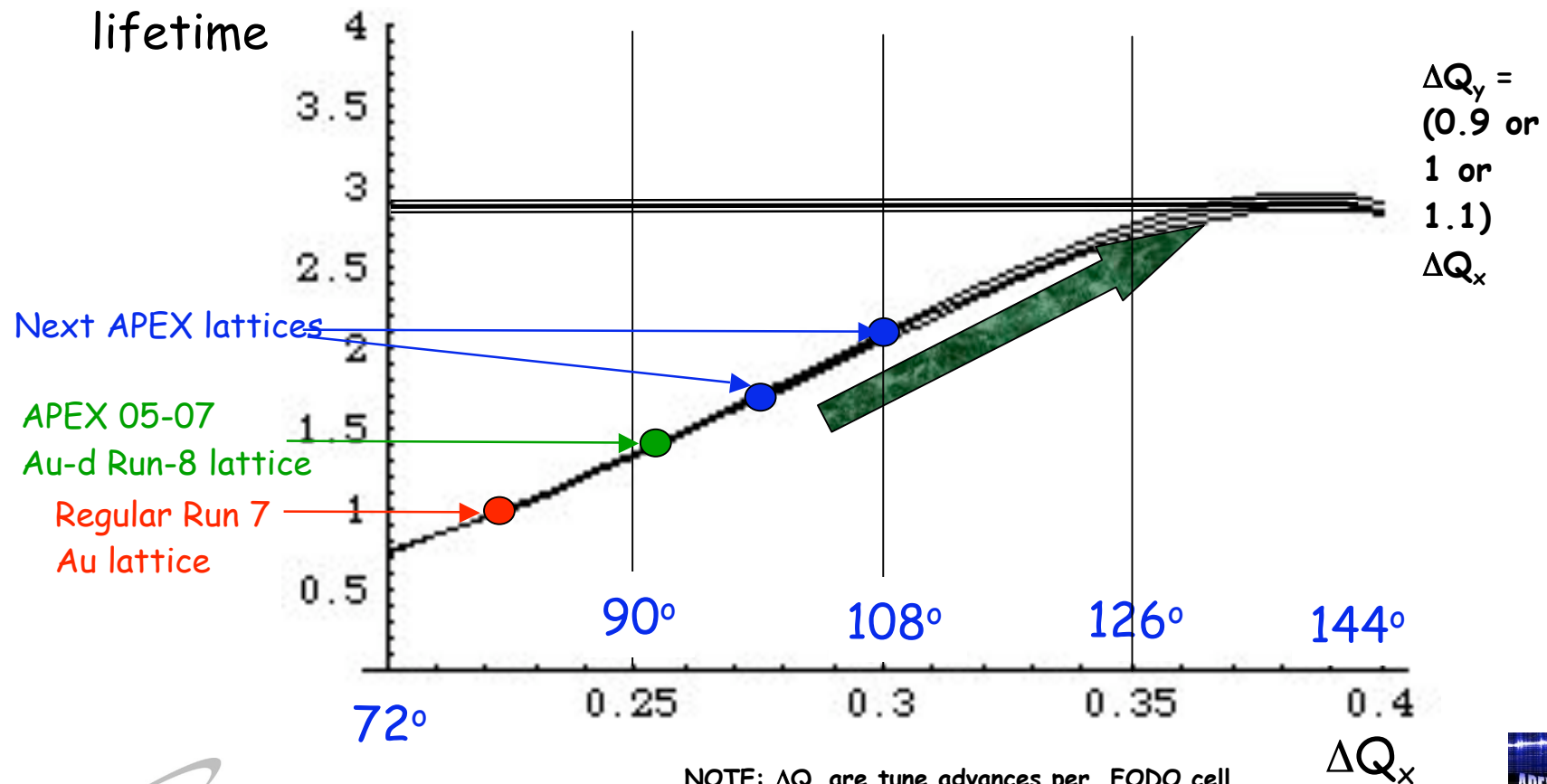
$$\frac{d\epsilon_x}{ds} = H(s) \cdot \frac{d\delta_E^2}{ds}; \quad H(s) = \gamma_x D_x^2 + 2\alpha_x D_x D_x' + \beta_x D_x'^2$$



$$\frac{d\delta_E^2}{ds} \propto \frac{N}{\sigma_s \sigma_r^2 \sigma_{r'}}; \quad H_{\text{mod}}(s) = \frac{H(s)}{\sqrt{\beta_y(1 + \alpha_x^2) + \beta_x(1 + \alpha_y^2)}}$$

# Reduction of the IBS rate, i.e. increase of the luminosity lifetime

Improvement  
in luminosity  
lifetime



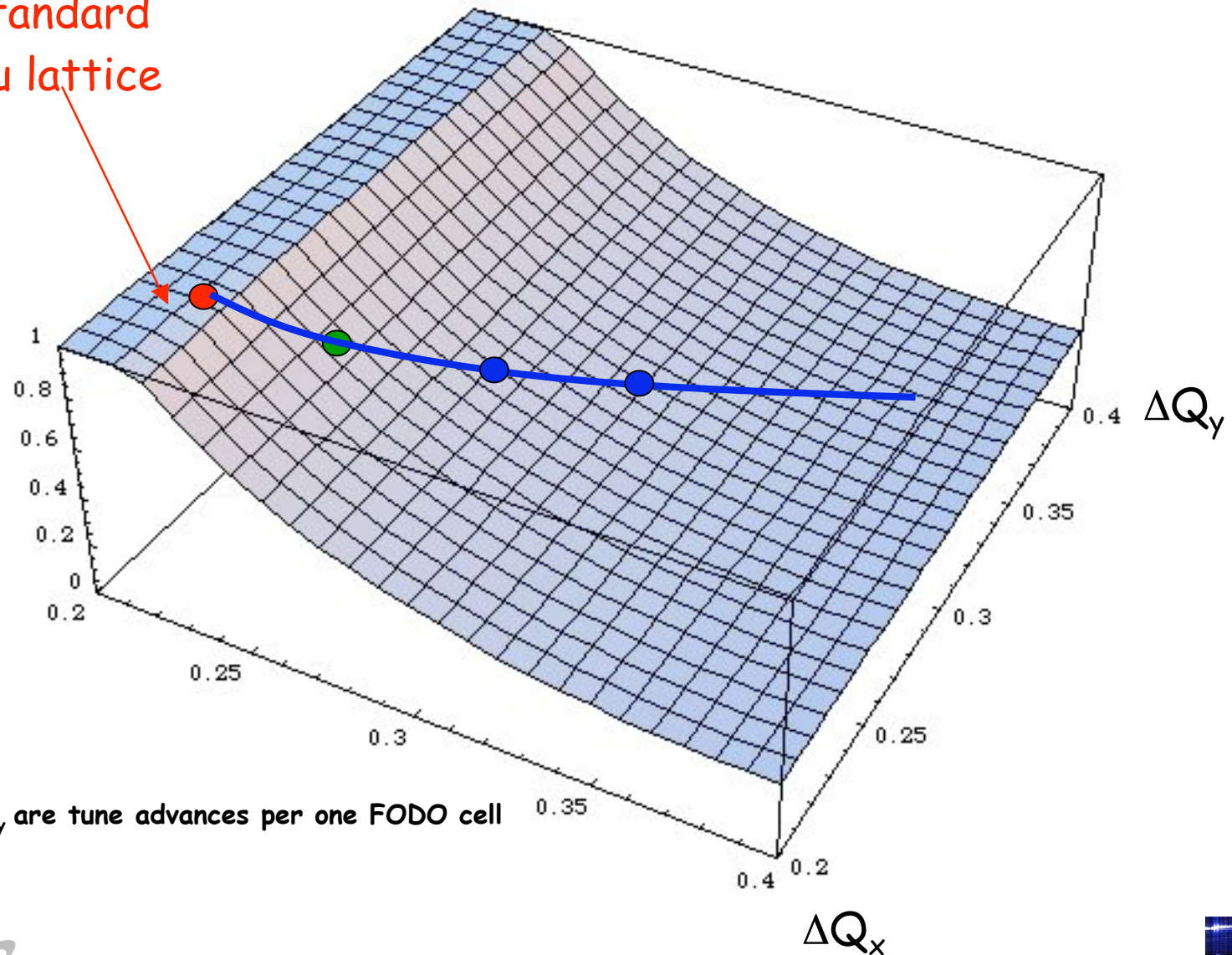
NOTE:  $\Delta Q_x$  are tune advances per FODO cell

Vladimir Litvinenko, APEX Workshop 11/01/2007



# Relative transverse IBS rate in RHIC

Standard  
Au lattice

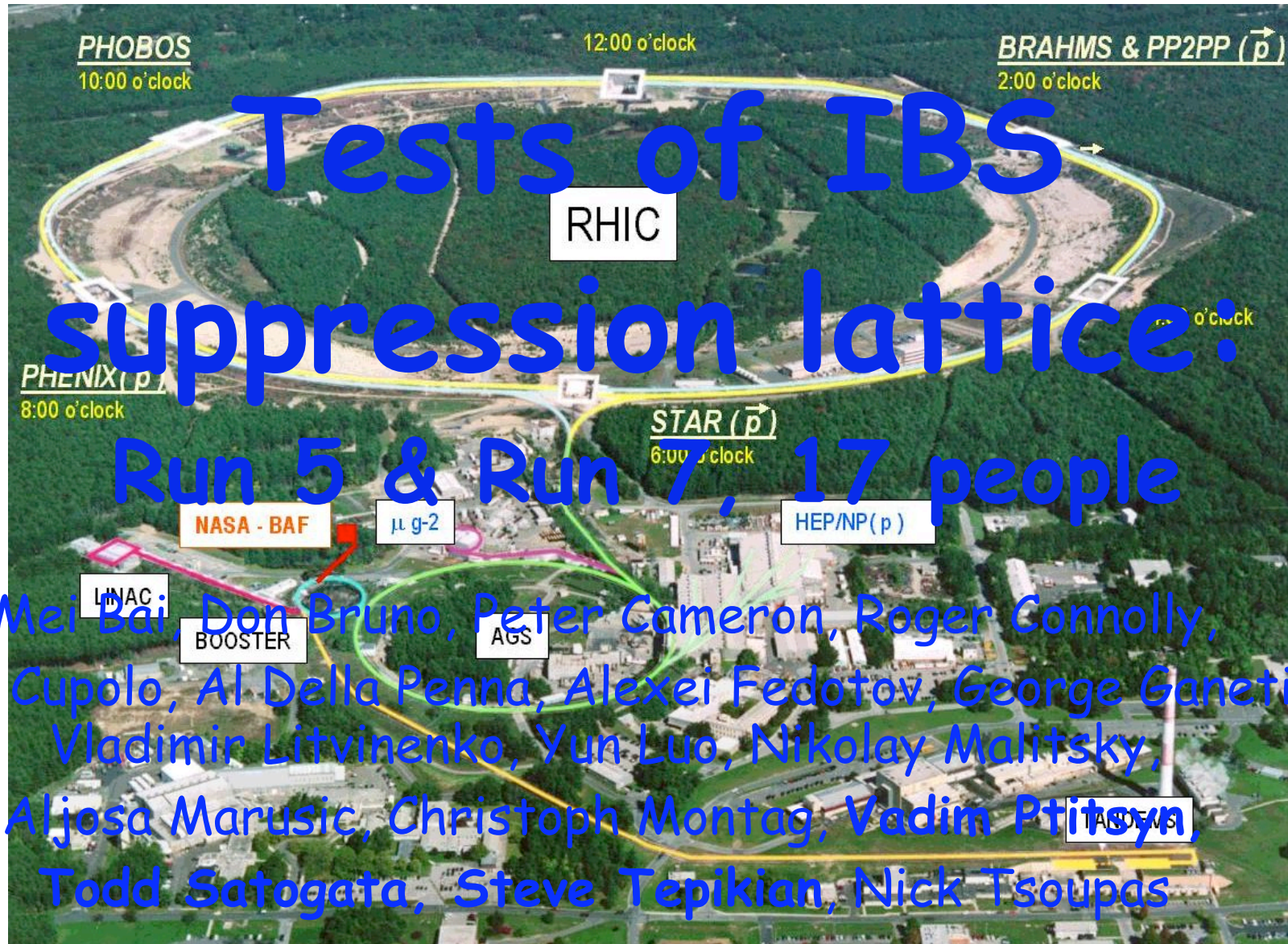


NOTE:  $\Delta Q_{x,y}$  are tune advances per one FODO cell

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Mei Bai, Don Bruno, Peter Cameron, Roger Connolly,  
 John Cupolo, Al Della Penna, Alexei Fedotov, George Ganetis,  
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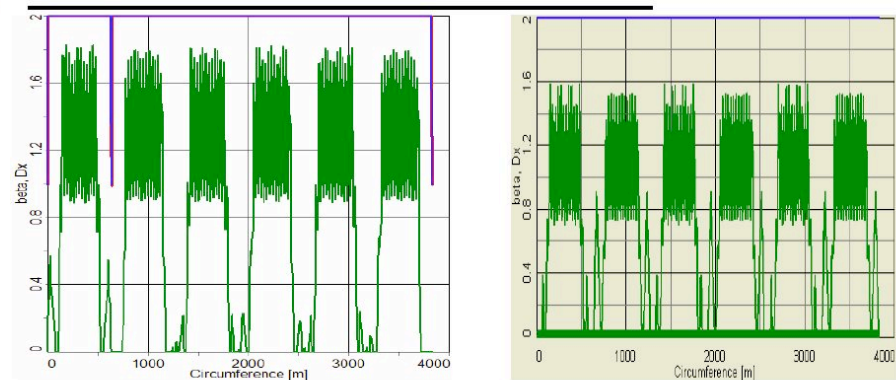
# Cu101 Ramp: Problems with qf/d6

## IBS Lattice Development

S. Tepikian

- Raise the tune
  - Increases the cell phase advance
- Optics must work within existing power supplies
- Selected  $\beta^* = 3m$ 
  - Enough aperture for beam at injection
  - Goal:  $\alpha_1 = -1.5$  implying:  $\gamma_T$  transparent
    - Didn't turn out this way
- Ramp to different energies
  - Cu101: 100GeV; Cu102: 85GeV and Cu103: 31GeV

RHIC-4 lattice vs 92 degree phase advance

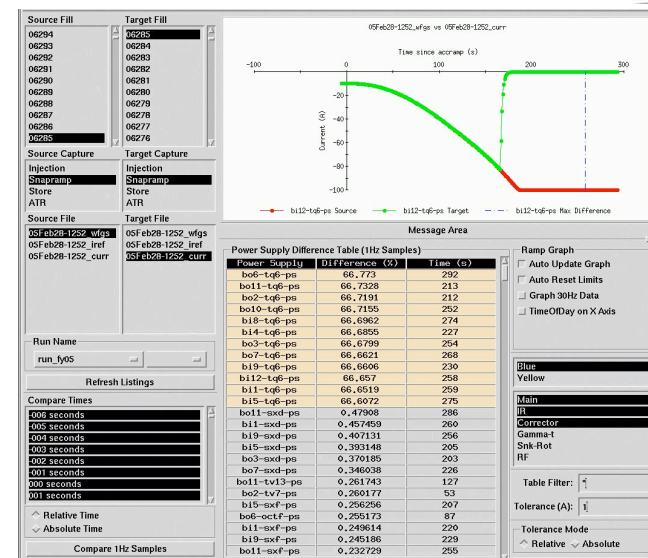
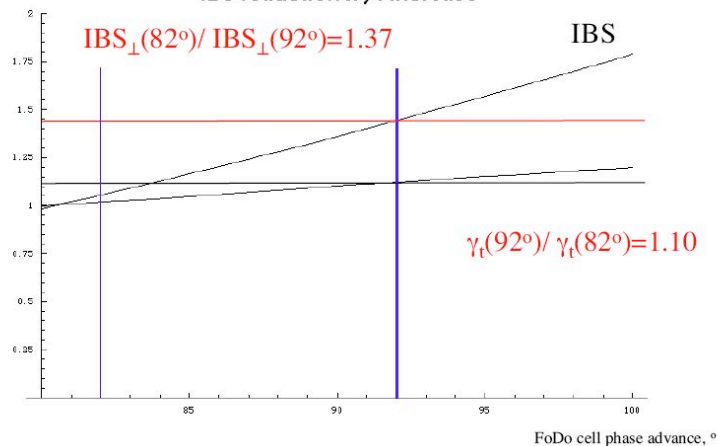


RHIC-4 dispersion

92 deg. phase advance

## Reduction of the IBS rate

IBS reduction &  $\gamma_T$  Increase



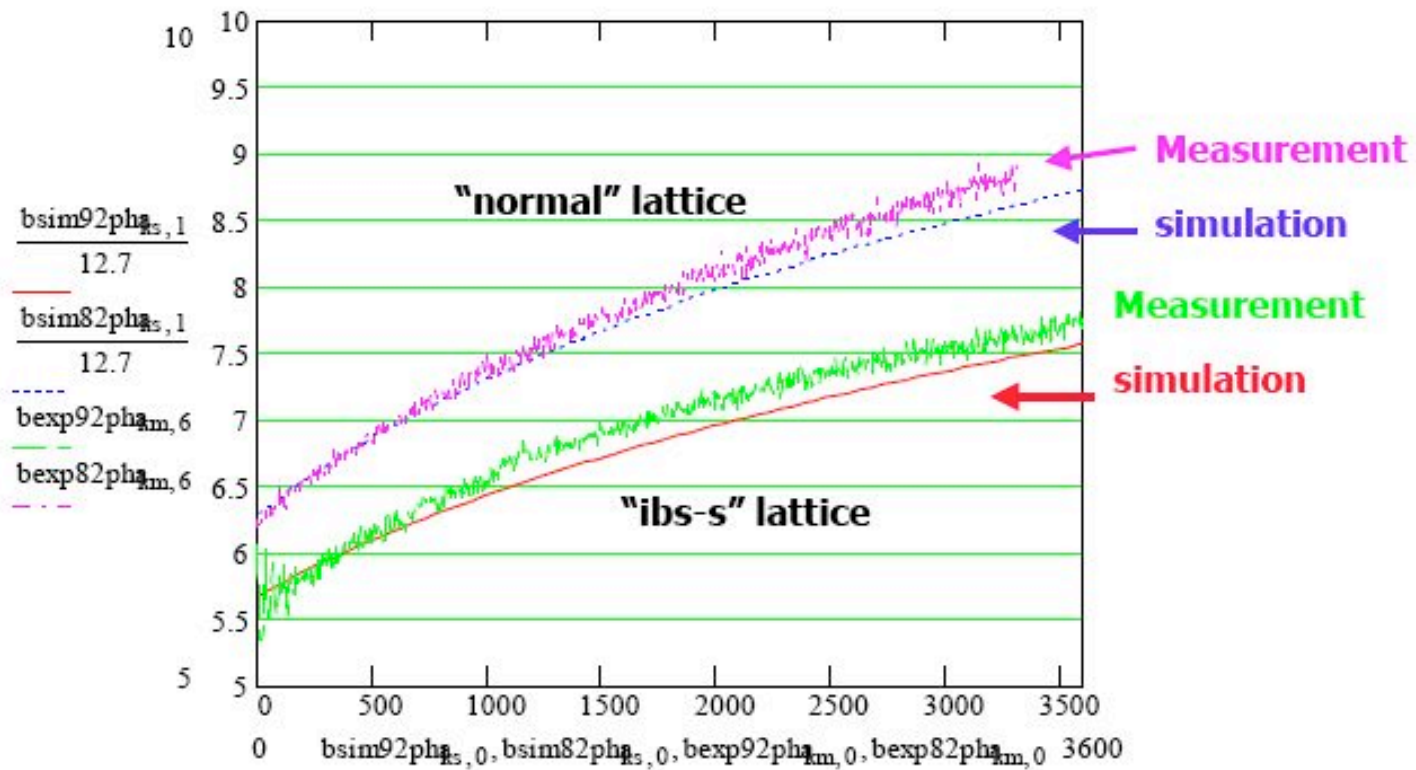
During all ramps, tq6 power supplies still consistently tripped -> 31 GeV test

Vladimir Litvinenko, APEX Workshop 11/01/2007



# IBS Lattice Development

A. Fedotov



# Run-7 - IBS suppressed

Long story full of surprises (perfect tune feedback ramp in blue followed by problem with SC splice....)

## Final test

## Blue with standard lattice

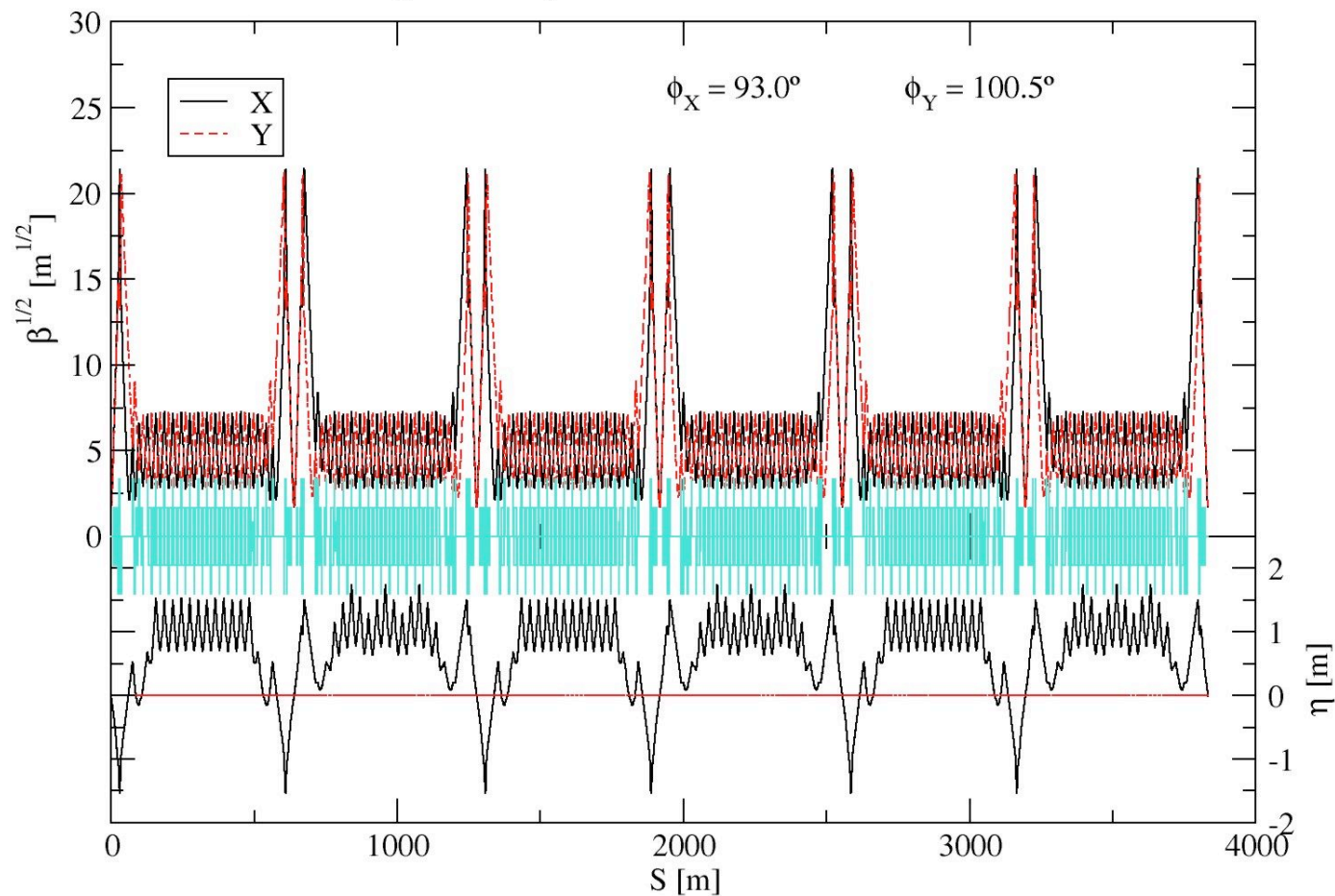
## Yellow with IBS suppression lattice

Mei Bai, Don Bruno, Peter Cameron, Roger Connolly,  
John Cupolo, Al Della Penna, Alexei Fedotov, George Ganetis, Vladimir  
Litvinenko, Yun Luo, Nikolay Malitsky,  
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# Au72ibs - Run 7

Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider  
 $v_x = 31.23$   $v_y = 32.22$   $\beta^* = (2.95724, 3.02884)$

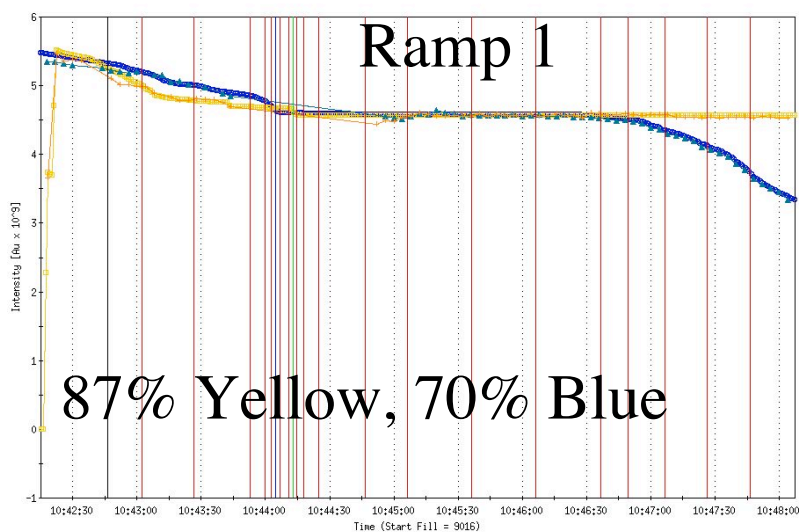
Au72ibs



S. Tepikian

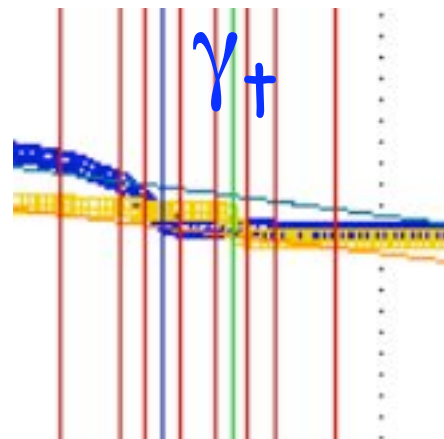


Window Event Analysis

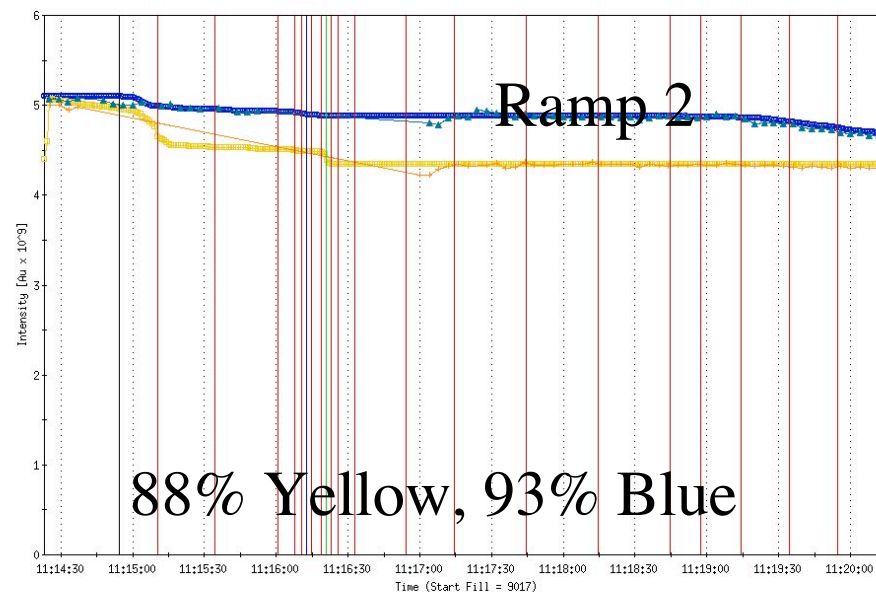


NO DATA available for relMon.ev-lumi:relEventNumM

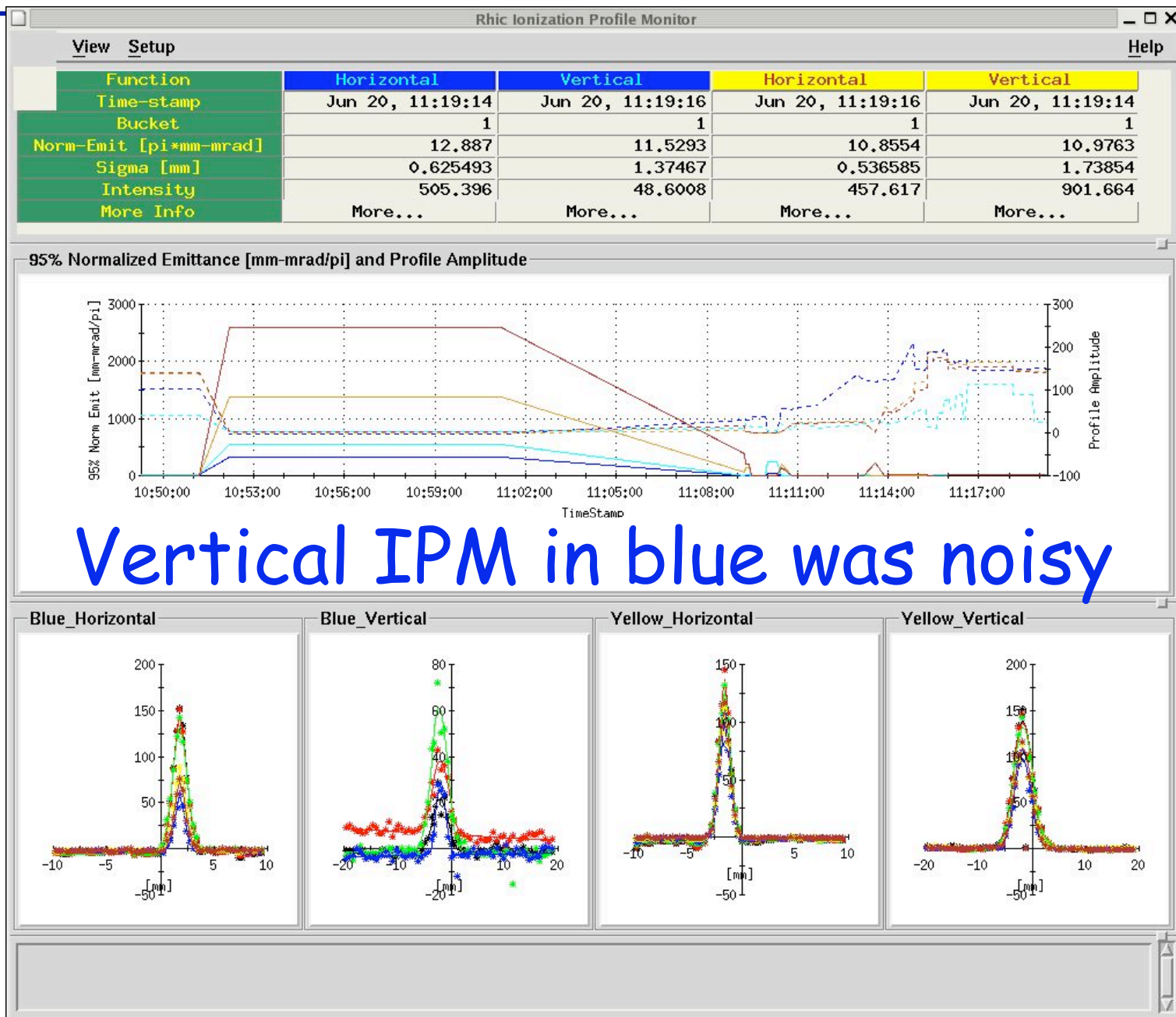
6 bunches per ring:  
3 bunches ~ 1e9 Au  
3 bunches ~ 5e8 Au

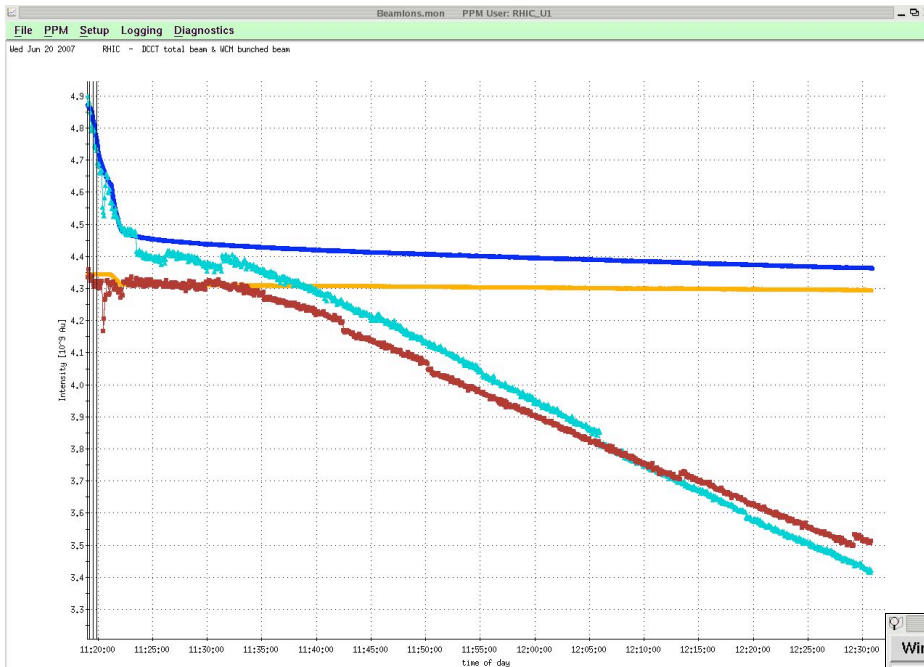


Window Event Analysis



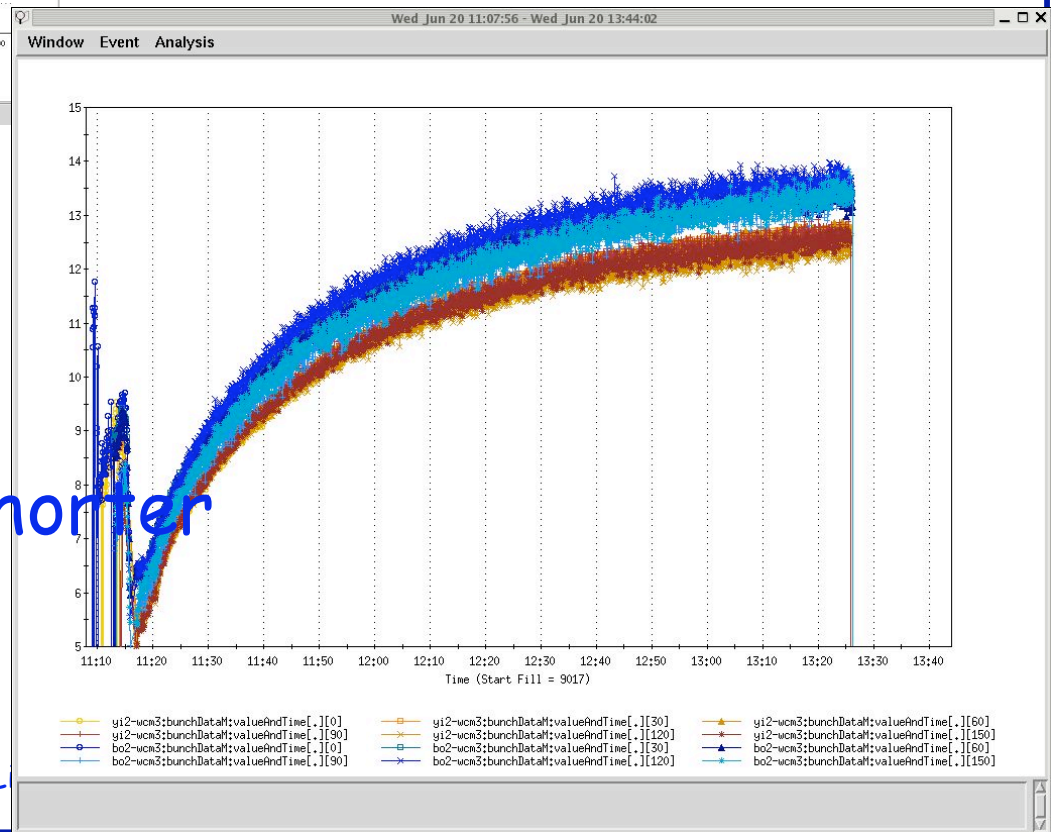
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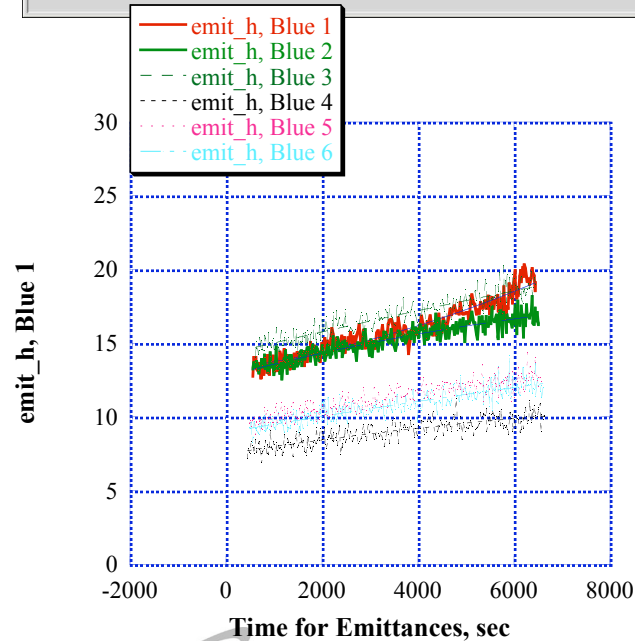
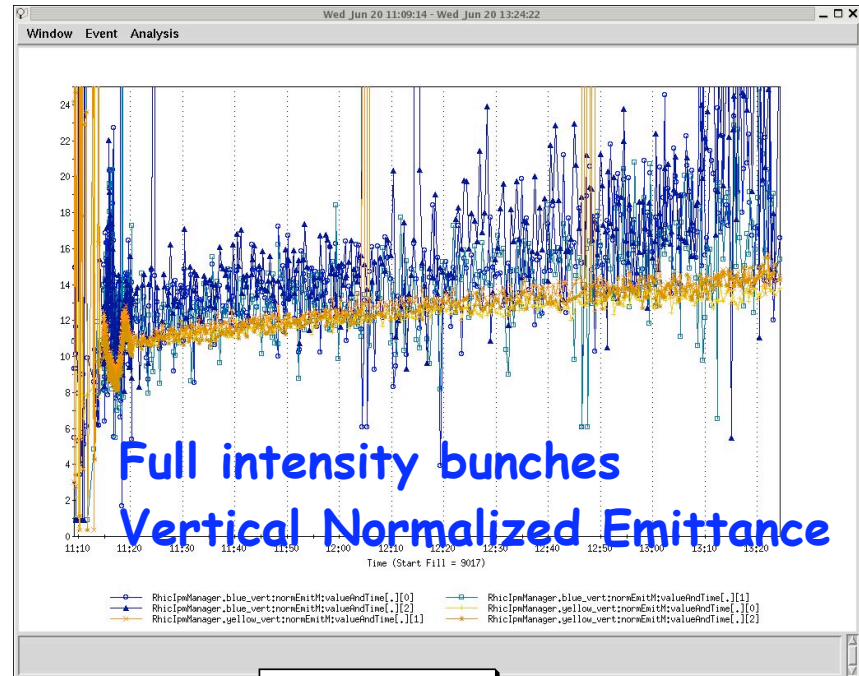
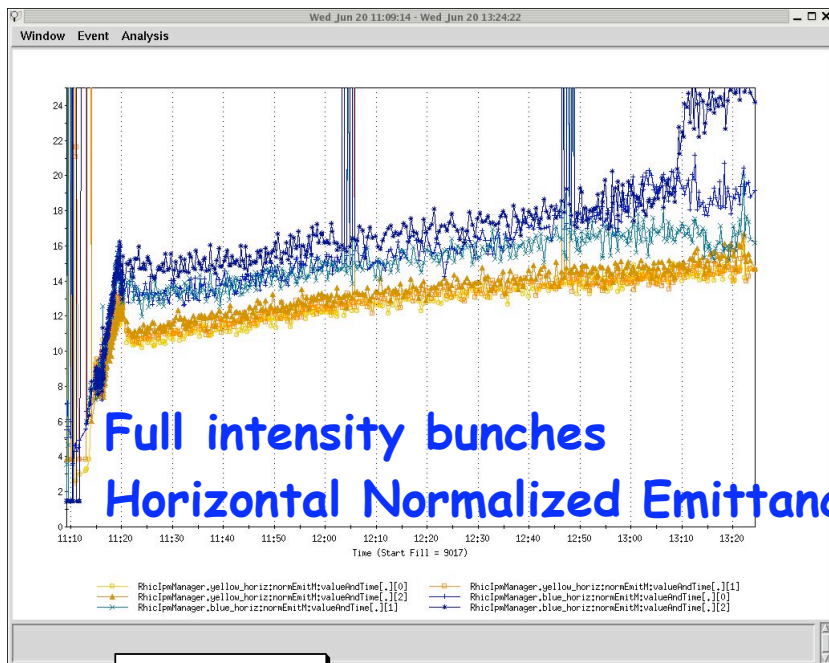


De-bunching:  
Yellow is slightly better

Bunch lengths :  
Yellow bunches are shorter  
And stay shorter

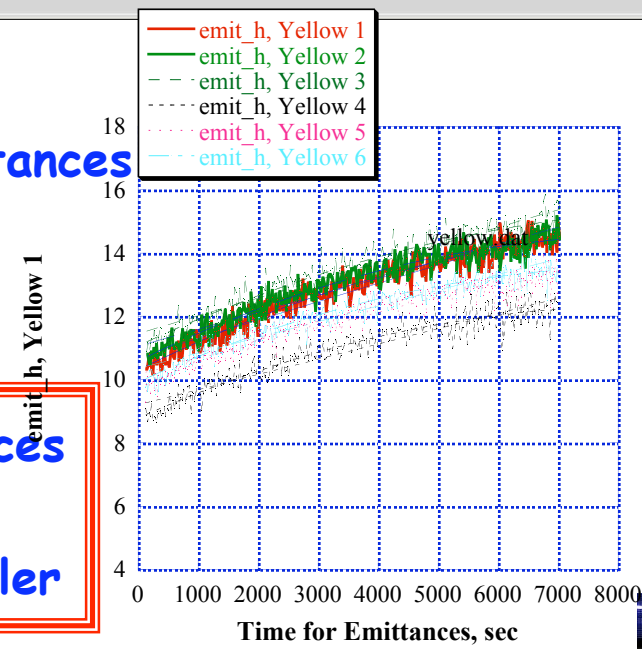






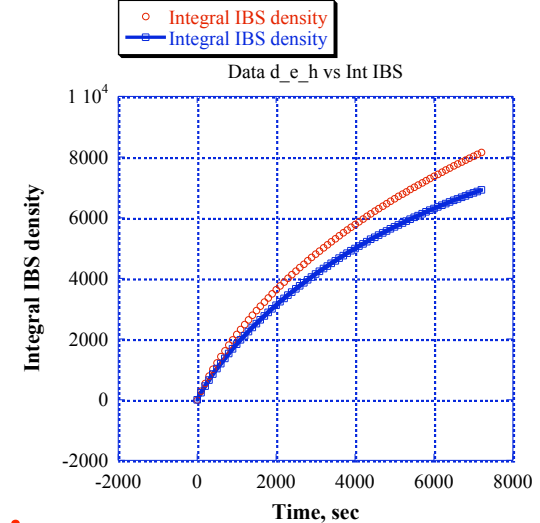
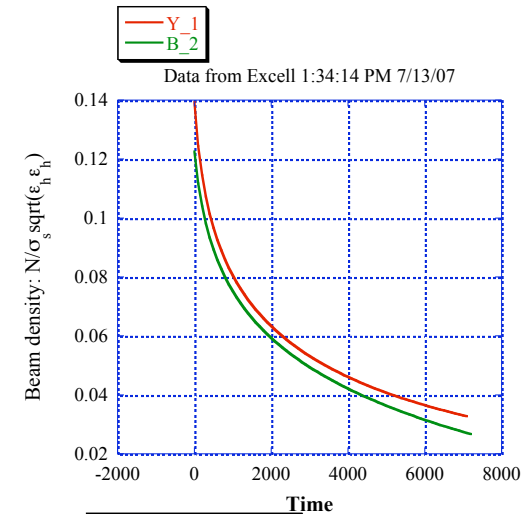
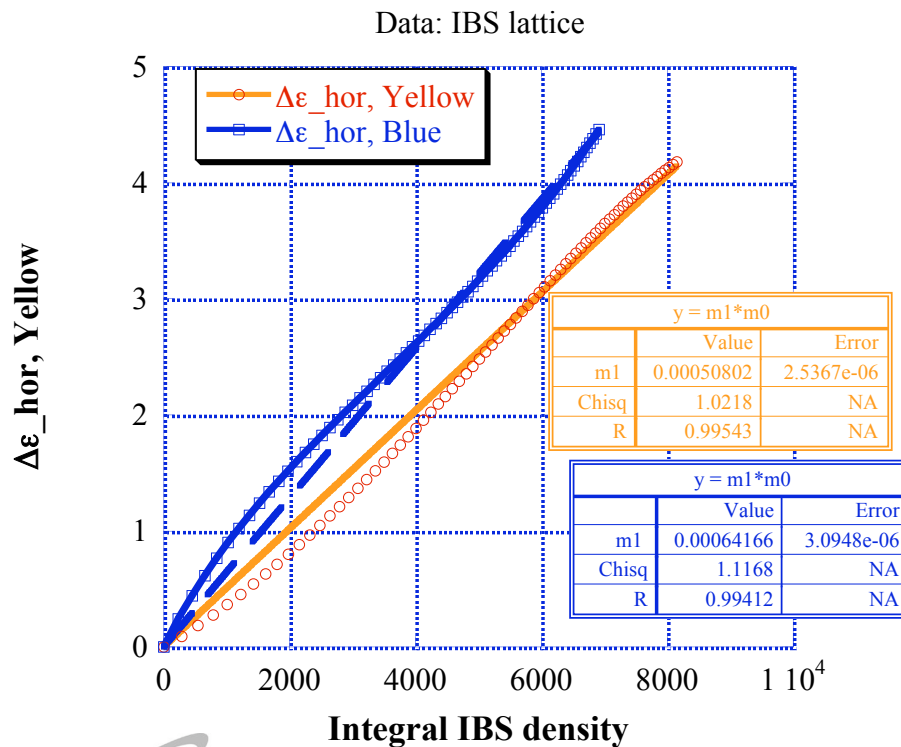
Horizontal  
Normalized Emittances

Yellow emittances  
are smaller  
and stays smaller



# IBS suppression lattice experiment

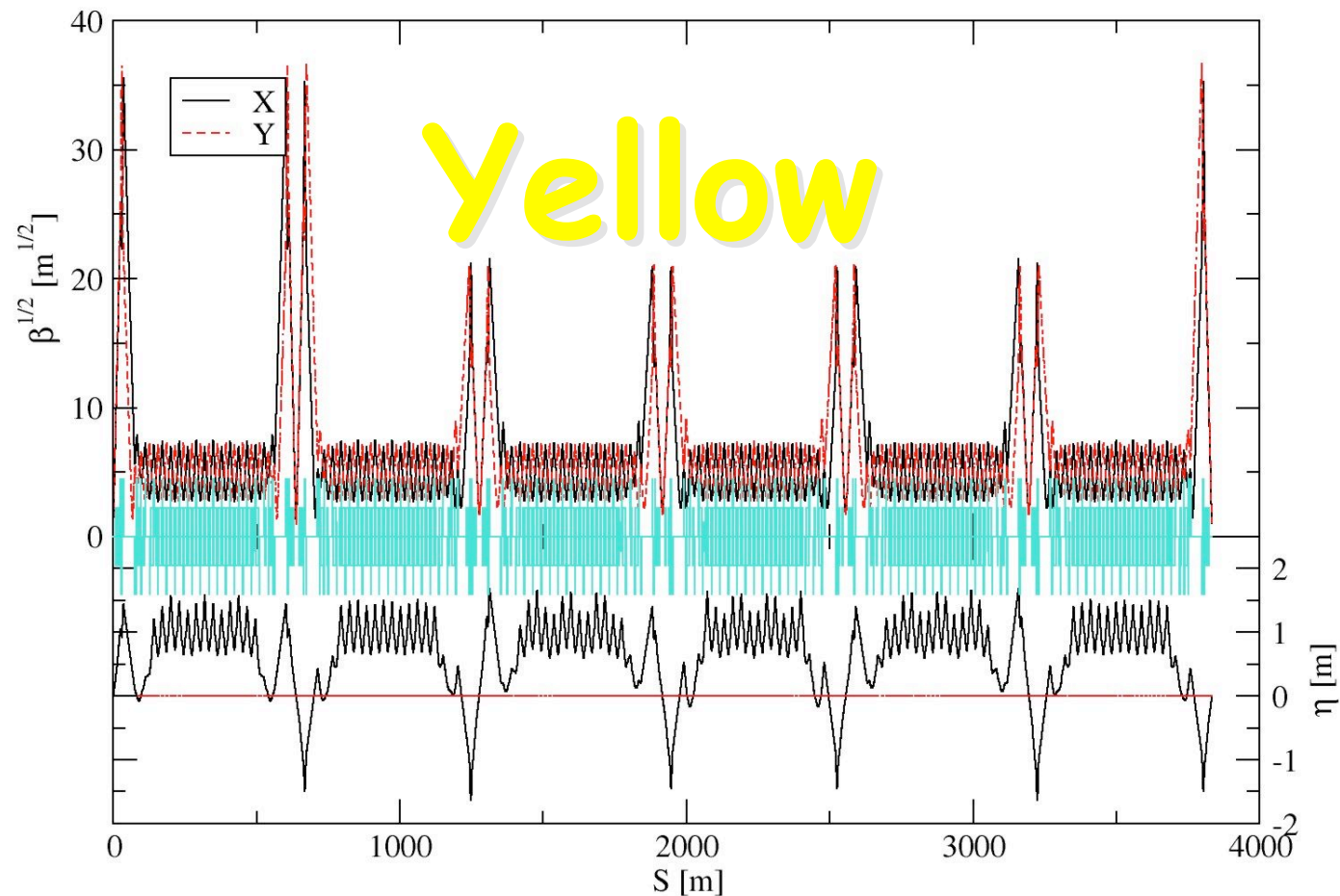
$$IBS \text{ Integral } (t) = \int_0^t \frac{N(t') dt'}{\sigma_z \sqrt{\epsilon_h \epsilon_v (\epsilon_h + \epsilon_v)}}$$



- **Conclusions**
  - Transverse IBS is suppressed by 30±10%

# dAu80 lattice - Run 8

Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider  
 $v_x = 31.23$   $v_y = 32.22$   $\beta^* = (1.05955, 0.991019)$



S. Tepikian



# Conclusions I

- IBS suppression lattice has advantages in all three degrees of freedoms
  - Emittances are lower and grow slowly (note that  $IBS \sim 1/\epsilon^{3/2}$ )
  - Bunch length is shorter and de-bunching is lower (consequence of stronger focusing, i.e. higher  $\gamma_+$  -> large energy acceptance, shorter bunches) - well matched with stochastic cooling
  - Blue has a mechanical problem which should be fixed for future runs, Yellow works fine with IBS lattice
  - In d-Au we will have longer luminosity lifetime and gains in average and vertex luminosity

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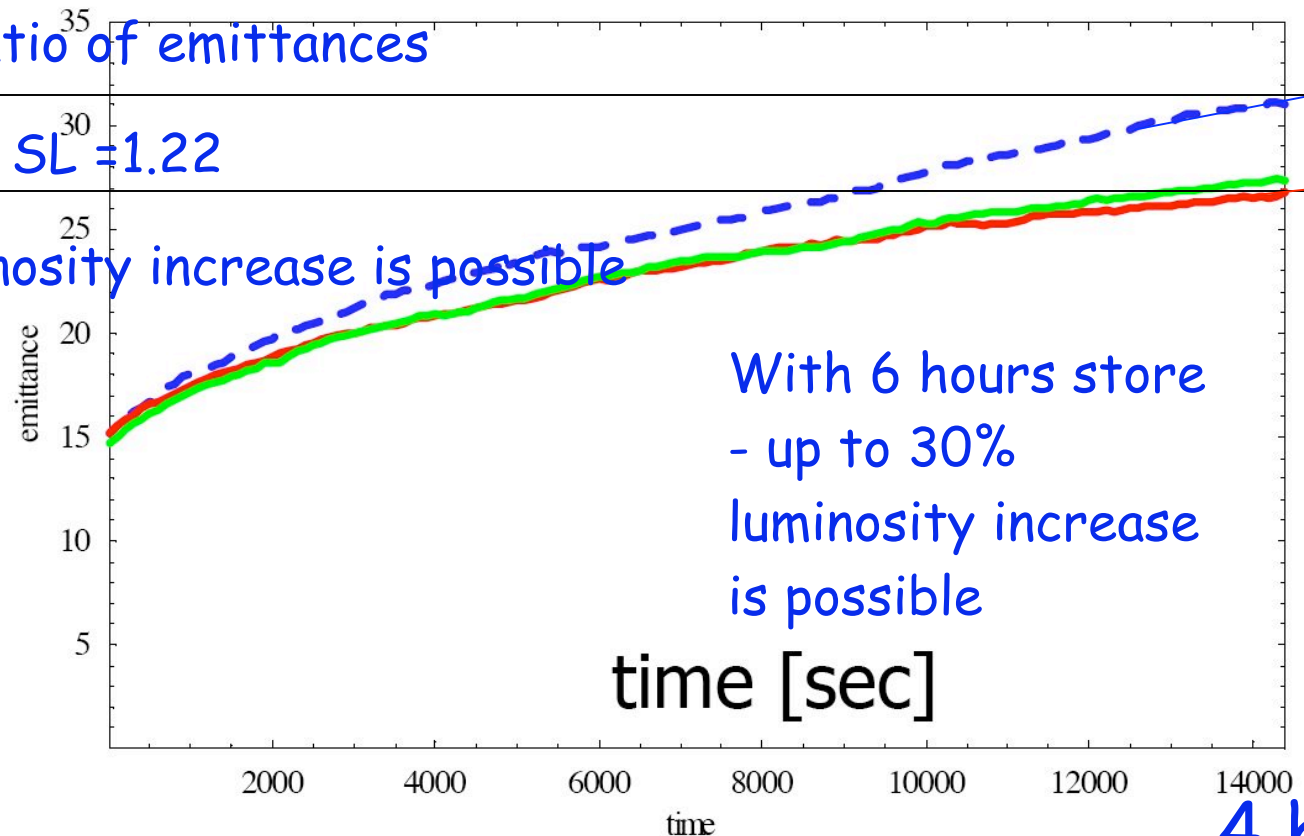
# Main advantage comes from beta\*

95% normalized emittance growth: 1) blue - 82 deg. lattice; 2) red - 92 deg. lattice with dispersion wave; 3) green - 92 deg. lattice without dispersion wave

In 4 hours ratio of emittances

Normal/ IBS SL = 1.22

i.e. 22% luminosity increase is possible



With 6 hours store  
- up to 30%  
luminosity increase  
is possible

4 hours

# Main advantages

- $\beta^*$  for IBS lattice can be reduced by 20-25% from that in the standard lattice (1 m to 0.8 m for D-Au)  $\rightarrow$  20-25% increase in luminosity
- IBS suppression lattice is natural match for lower  $\beta^*$  and is a good candidate for  $\beta^*=0.5\text{m}$
- 13% RF bucket acceptance increase because of higher  $\gamma_{\text{tr}}$  by 13%, i.e. center bunch intensity will be 13% larger for IBS lattice, thus 13% increase in the vertex luminosity (for D-Au - in the case of Au-Au it would be 28%)



# Other advantages

- Additional increase in integrated luminosity because of increased life time: +14% (new lumi model) or 5% in Wolfram's model
- 6.5% reduction in bunch length because of larger  $\gamma_+$  - *shorter vertex*
- Overall improvement of luminosity lifetime by 30%  
- longer stores, less pressure, lower failure rates, fewer ramps....
- Possible reduction on the beam intensity limit at transition because of higher  $\gamma_+$

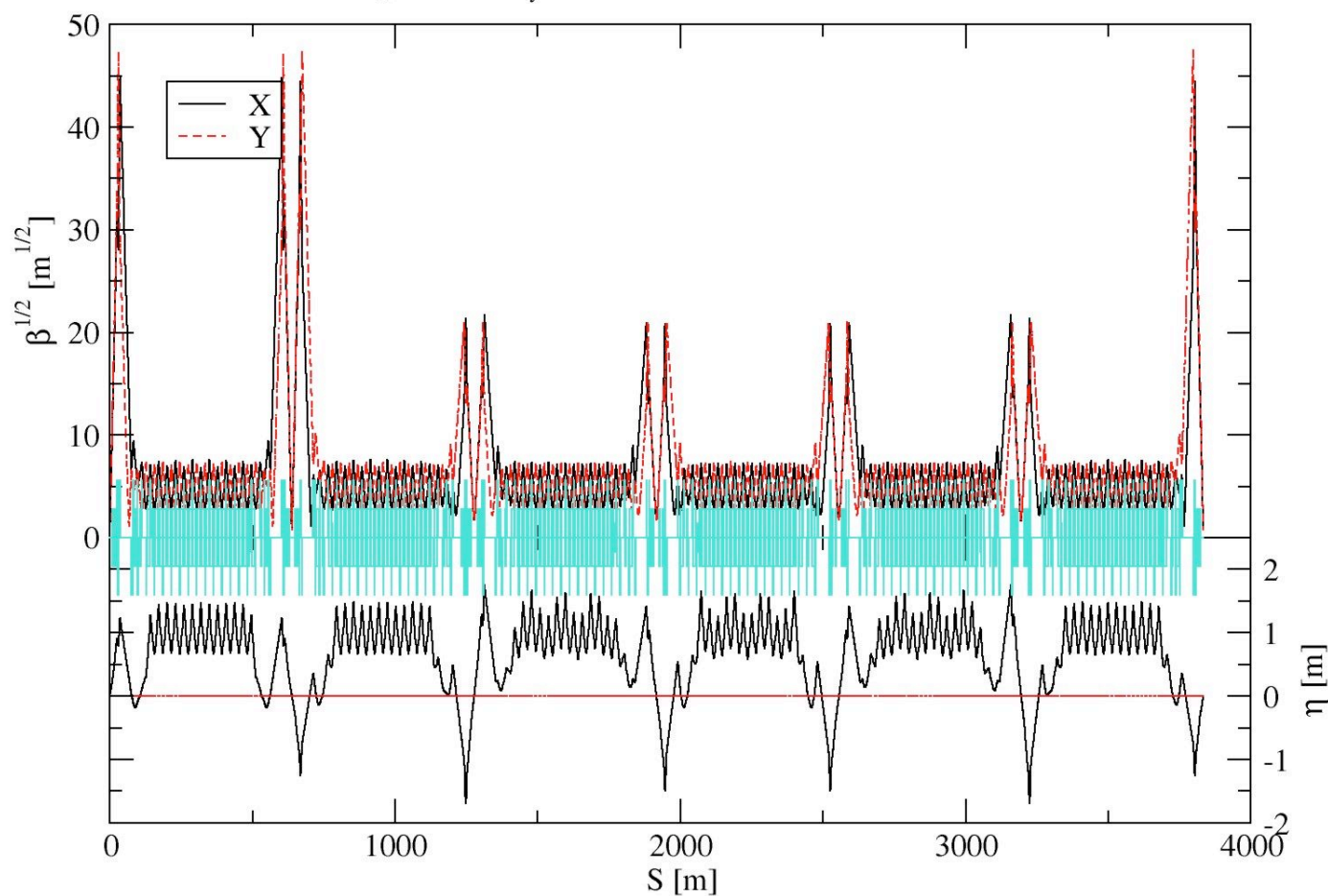
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# Au lattice for Run 8: $\beta^* \rightarrow 0.6$ m

Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

$v_x = 31.23$   $v_y = 32.22$   $\beta^* = (0.666295, 0.590456)$

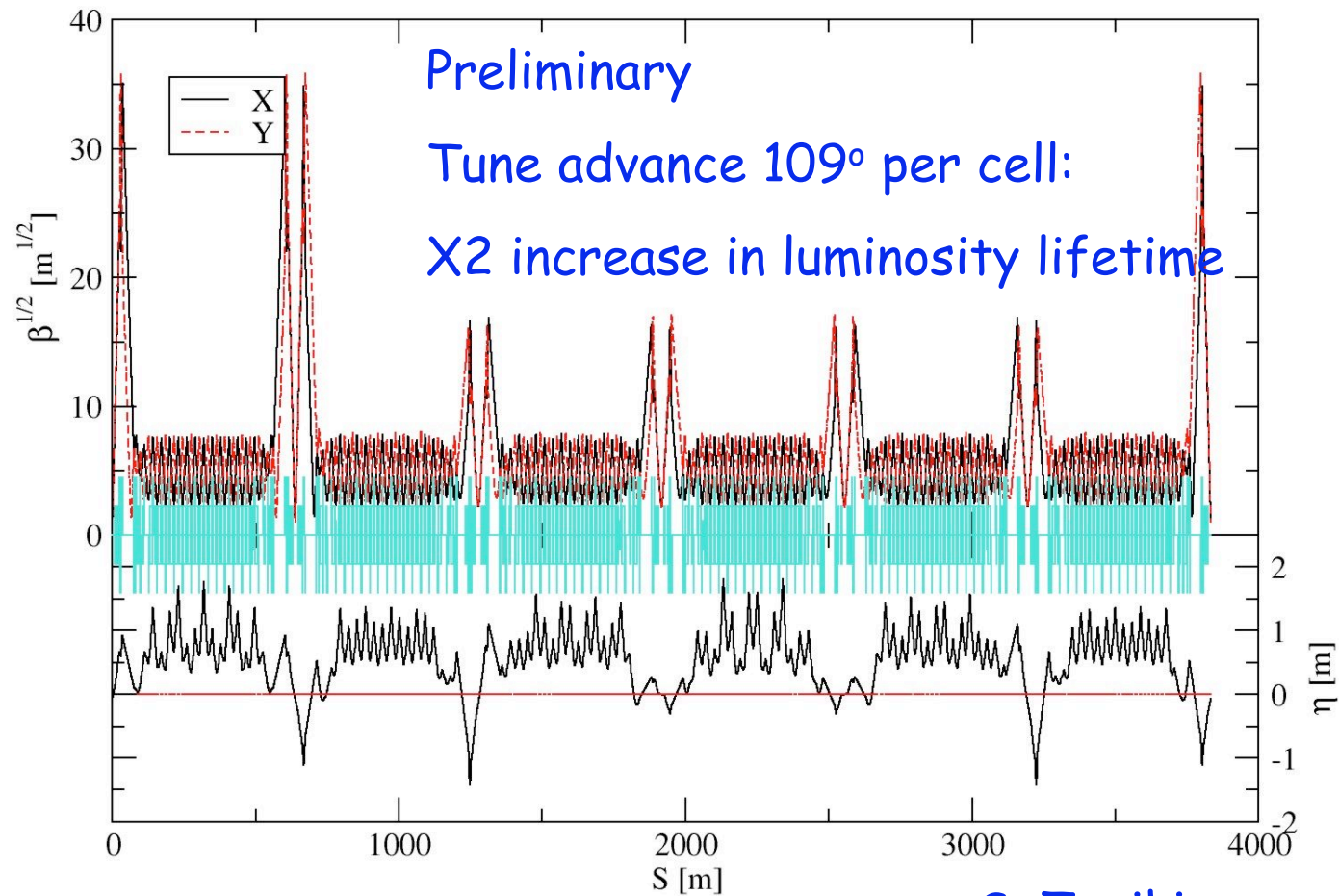


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# IBS SL with higher tunes

Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider

$v_x = 34.23$   $v_y = 35.22$   $\beta^* = (1.08709, 1.03851)$



S. Tepikian



# Hardware Limitations

- Power supplies, leads and quenching
- Current distribution limitations - H & V strings, the tree of shunting PS - Polarity of trim power supplies
- Sextupole strength
- Growth of  $\gamma_+$  and strength of  $\gamma_+$  quads
- Matching with desirable  $\beta^*$
- Dynamic aperture (?)
- Effects on coupling compensations scheme, diagnostics using specific tune advances, etc....

# Conclusions

- Already developed lattice (92°) has 30% decrease in IBS growth and we expect significant increase in integrated & vertex luminosity
- APEX:
  - Examine possibility of further increase in the phase advance with present hardware
  - Try to push  $\beta^* \rightarrow 0.5$  m with the IBS suppression lattice
- New territory for RHIC
- Need to find a way of making PS chain more flexible (SCR polarity switchers for uni-polar PS, etc..)
- Study effect of higher current in main quad power supplies on the reliability of RHIC
- What is ultimate phase advance 120°? 130°?

# Thank you!